

The Daily Freeman

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THE FREEMAN PRINTING & PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION, RONDOUT P. O., N. Y.

RONDOUT REAL ESTATE

AND

INSURANCE AGENCY,

LIFE, FIRE AND MARINE.

STOW & BENSON,

Representing the following First-

Class and Popular Insurance Companies,

WITH COMBINED CAPITAL AND ASSETS OF OVER

\$46,972,000.

LIVERPOOL, London and Globe.

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America, Philadelphia.

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MERCHANTS, " "

LORILLARD, " "

ATLANTIC, " "

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REPUBLIC, " "

EXCHANGE, " "

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' MARINE, N. Y.

HOME LIFE, New York.

All of which Adjust Losses Fairly and Promptly.

DANIEL R. STOW,

ANTHONY BENSON.

Valuable Information.

Boston, Dec. 12, 1880.

Gentlemen: My only object in giving this

testimonial is to reveal valuable information. Having

been afflicted with Scurvy, and the whole

surface of my skin covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused me

great pain and suffering, and which were the result of a

disease, I took many of the advertised pills

preparations, among which was that of Sarsaparilla,

without obtaining any benefit, until I commenced

taking the Freeman's Pills, when I found that I

had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got

the right medicine. Consequently I followed on

with it until I had taken seven bottles, when I was

pronounced a well man; and my skin is smooth,

and entirely free from pimples and eruptions. I

have never enjoyed so good health before, and I

attribute it all to the use of Freeman's Pills. To be

benefited with Rheumatism, I will make mention

of my case. I am a sufferer from this complaint, and

every one speaks favorably of its good effect.

Yours truly,

C. H. TUCKER, Pas. Agt. Mich. C. R. R.

60 Washington Street, Boston.

Every One Speaks Favorably.

EARLY MASSACHUSETTS, Aug. 31, 1872.

MR. STEVENS: Dear Sir: I have been troubled

with Canker from childhood, causing my mouth to

be sore at times, so that I was unable to eat. Have

tried many preparations, but without success. I

found it relieved the pain, and the soreness, and

always accompanied Canker humor; and by the

time I had taken the second bottle, my mouth was

entirely cured. Have not been troubled with it

since that time, which is eight months ago. I have

recommended it to several of my acquaintances,

and every one speaks favorably of its good effect.

Yours truly,

P. S. SHERMAN.

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary.

Boston, May 1, 1871.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that I have sold

retail, sixty-three dozen (750 bottles) of your

Veggie since April 12, 1870, and can truly say that it

has given the best satisfaction of any remedy, for

the complaints for which it is recommended, that I

ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of

my customers testifying to its merits on themselves

or their friends. I am personally acquainted with

several cases of Scrophulous Tumors being cured by

Veggie alone, and with the greatest facility.

Very respectfully yours,

H. GILMAN, 408 Broadway.

To H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

FURTHER PROOF.

MR. H. R. STEVENS: My daughter has been out

of health for about two years. About a year ago

she had a tumor on her neck, which was very

painful. I saw your Veggie advertised in the

paper, and sent her a box of it. She has

now taken the second bottle, her health is

improved, and the tumor is going away as fast as

it came. Every one who has seen her says that

Veggie has done for my daughter, and I take

very great pleasure in recommending it to all

who are not aware of its great value. Very respectfully,

MRS. SUSAN C. RANDALL.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS

are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone

ever made. The CONCERTO STOP is the best

ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by

extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced, the effect

of which is most charming and soothing. While

its imitation of the human voice is superb, its

WATERS' Philharmonic, Vesper and Orchestral Organs

are in ENGLISH FRENCH CASES are among the BEST

MADE and combine the effect of VOICES, with

great volume of tone, suitable for PARLOR,

CHURCH, MUSIC HALL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS

have great power and a fine singing tone, with

all modern improvements, and are the BEST PIANOS

MADE. They are sold at a low price, and are

for 6 years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW

for Cash or PAID BY MONTHS. For sale

at quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments

taken in exchange. AGENTS WANTED

in every country in the United States and Canada.

A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches,

Schools, Lodges, etc. Address: WATERS' PIANO

LOGS, 481 Broadway, New York, Box 3577.

May 12

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS

AN ELEGANT BOUND CANVASSING BOOK

for the best and cheapest Plan of ever pub-

lished, will be sent free of charge to any book

agent. It contains over 700 pages of

illustrations, and agents are meeting with unex-

pected success. Address, stating experience, etc.,

and we will show you how our agents are doing.

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 12

E. O'REILLY,

DEALER IN GROCERIES AND LIQUORS

Agent for

TAYLOR'S ALBANY ALE.

LACKAWANNA ST., RONDOUT, N. Y.

EDWIN D. BRANDOW,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

OFFICE IN HARBOR BLOCK,

GARDEN STREET.

Special attention given to collections

FOR SALE: A new 1,200 lbs

Fairbanks Platform Scale for sale cheap, in-

quired of M. A. MADDEN, RONDOUT, N. Y.

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The Daily Freeman.

Kingston, Monday Morning, May 18.

Coroner Stephan delivers a very impressive temperance lecture in our local columns to-day. Another human life has been ended, the agency was run, and that run was furnished by Patrick Casey and Mrs. Mike Walsh. A full bottle of gin and a full bottle of bourbon were handed out from these two places for two men to drink, one of them an old man. The parties who sold this liquor were licensed last year to sell liquor, and this is the result of their trade: an old man's body soaked with gin and old bourbon—uncounted of whose virtues so much is being uttered by the speaker in his grave. It seems to us the liquor dealers should build this old man Lutes a monument from the \$15,000 they pledged for the protection of themselves in the pursuit of other men's lives, liberty and happiness.

The House has defeated the Senate bill forbidding the printing in the official record of speeches never delivered. This is about the most contemptible business in which Congressmen engage, this small-potato practice of pretending that they actually stood upon their feet and uttered what is set down in the Congressional Globe as their speeches. It may seem strange, but this style of speech actually deceives some people, and no doubt some of the constituents of Hon. John Smith consider him a remarkably able statesman when they read the remarks he bought of some Washington machine writer and published as his own. Hangings have the vitality of cats, and live though their lives are picked nine times a day. Scores of our exchanges coolly put before their readers in every issue as original editorials copied verbatim without a line of credit, but there are people who believe in them, and why not in Congressmen's speeches?

If the spirit of American liberty is at all discouraged under the wear and tear of indignations and reports and charges of corruption, thefts and official villainy in high places, a ray of cheer comes from across the water, in the very home, so to speak, of despotism. If we began to think our free institutions were a failure because under them these things happen, we needn't rush yet while abroad, for Russia has just been compelled to hit the skirts of even royalty itself in its search for thieves. When the telegram was first received that Prince Nicholas had been arrested, everybody expected the next flash would give us the details of a dreadful conspiracy against the crown. But the winter palace has had no narrow escape, neither the czar's life has been in danger. It is only a vulgar little trick Prince Nicholas has been engaged in; he stole his mother's jewels to bestow them upon an actress, an act a republican might have done if desirous of following the fashion.

Weston. Weston has failed, as was expected, as he has chronic habit of picking his state just beyond his reach. What might have been a great success is thus a discouraging failure, principally valuable to the better who staked their copers against the gammy little pedestrian. And yet the exhibition has been a remarkable one. He walked 115 miles in ten minutes and two seconds less than twenty-four hours, which is certainly a wonderful thing for a man to do. And he followed it with four more days of walking, the lowest number of miles, 58, being reached the day succeeding his great feat, with 62 the next, 65 the next, and 67 on Friday, making 367 miles in five days. In these days of steam cars and swift boats we would consider a drive of 52 miles rather heavy for a horse, while Mr. Bergh would certainly not the man who should urge his steel 115 miles in one day. Mr. Weston's walking is another very satisfactory showing of the fact that it is steady work that tells in walking as in everything else. The man who works by fits and starts, under spurts of genius or inclination as suddenly evaporating, seldom accomplishes much of permanent value, but the chap who pegs on at a steady, unwavering gait scores up an astonishing record before his sun sets.

The Dreadful Calamity in Massachusetts. In one of Charles Reade's novels he pictures with vivid clearness the breaking away of an immense reservoir among the hills, whose waters flooded the quiet valley below, carrying death and destruction in their path. The disaster was anticipated, the trickling of the water through the huge dam giving the hint to watchful eyes, and a lower upon a sturdy steel rod fast, and far down the valley to rescue his sweetheart before the waters, fully loosened, should reach her home. He arrived just in time to warn some, but the quicker feet of the pursuing torrent gave him only time to grasp his beloved with one arm while he clung to a tree with the other. They were saved, but ghastly rows of dead lay in the valley when the flood went down.

Just such a scene as this has happened, and that not over long ago, in a steel in advance of the foaming torrent to warn the hapless ones in its path. Our telegrams bring us a sad story from Massachusetts, where three manufacturing villages, in which people were crowded like bees in hives, have been almost entirely destroyed by a calamity seldom read of except in fiction. Three reservoirs gave way on Saturday, and the immense quantity of water imprisoned in their walls broke down and was hurled upon the villages in an overwhelming, destroying torrent. Of course the loss has been fearful; pecuniarily it will reach many thousands of dollars, but there is a heavier loss than that. As we write the death-roll has swelled beyond a hundred, and there are more to be brought in. Happily this kind of calamity is very rare, and should be well-nigh impossible. There had been heavy frosts to weaken the banks, and apparently there was no more reason for apprehension than weeks before. What terrible masters we have when our meek servants, water, fire or steam, take the reins and drive us to our doom!

An Old Friend in Trouble. It is the fortune of some lives to slip through without the least trouble. It seems indeed that in their case, "as the poet says," everything is graceful for the occasion, and they slide along slip along without getting any of the rough knocks, never have a hint of cuticle skinned from their skins, and sail so entirely under clear skies that Old Port might be murdered and afterwards cremated without their even missing him from their daily paper. Others seem to have been flung into life in a sort of spiteful way, and everything that happens gives them a knock. If there's an earthquake in building distance they are sure to get a shaking; if lightning strikes in a town their hair will surely be singed; if a horse runs away they will surely be found flung to the dashboard; if a boiler explodes they lose an ear, or arm, or leg, or head; and from too meek to whooping-cough they have everything that everybody else has, and some things other people have not, a little bit harder than the rest, and that anybody else ever thinks of having. It looks as if this were just the kind of man the Cardiff Giant is. Our old friend seems to have been peculiarly hard-lipped his young aspirations in the very bud, so to speak, were not enough, he has been a sport of fortune even since his untimely career. No friendly hand placed him upon a pedestal to be venerated in the highest style of mortal art, but he was stored away in an old cell, and actually cleaned out of it with other rubbish. It is hardly to be wondered at he died to stone.

But even then his troubles ended not; but here he is, long after every relative he had is departed, and there's nobody to stand by him to lend him a helping hand or a comforting shipplaster, here he is compelled to go into court to prove his character against a reckless penny-a-liner. This wretch has asserted the whole Cardiff Giant isn't worth the paltry sum of eight dollars! Eight dollars, forsooth! Why no respectable giant, even if he never saw Cardiff and knew no more euphonious birth-place than Squodunk or Ponchockie, would value even so small a portion of himself as an ear or a nose at less than a thousand dollars. A pretty place it would have been for any railroad that might have catatrophed him to have claimed he was only worth eight dollars! We imagine a jury of his countrymen would soon have brought that company to terms with a swinging verdict among the tens of thousands. We must watch this libel suit with care, for if ever a gentleman had good cause for complaint this venerable old worthy, who has come down to us from a past generation, can justly claim to have.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. Among several other items of general intelligence, a Missouri paper mentions the following: "The State Senator from this district is a liar, a coward, and a horse thief, and he can find us in our office any time during business hours."

American enterprise is indeed wonderful. A Morris, undertaker, with a vein of humor, announces: "Golfing made to order; now the time to get up clubs." If he would only offer a chromo to the getter-up of each club it would be much more inviting.

A pet eel, which for the past four years has occupied a place in the prison yard at Auburn was drowned on Thursday last while it was bathing. It was originally captured in Moravia, and presented to the late Allen Ross, agent and warden of the prison at that time.

Catherine Sullivan, the pugilistic girl of Rome, who eloped her father and a person for interfering with the fight, is expected to be completed by to-morrow. Goulard, on accepting the premiership, declared his policy would be to carry constitutional bills through the Assembly and to complete the organization of MacMahon's powers. It is reported that Goulard is forming a new government from the Right Centre and conservative portion of the Left Centre. Magne and others of the late ministry will probably be retained in office.

TELEGRAPH.

REGULAR DISPATCHES TO DAILY FREEMAN.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

Advance of Concha. MADRID, May 17.—General Concha is approaching the river Euro. His headquarters will be transferred to Myranda, whither stores and reserves are being forwarded.

From Bilbao. BAYENNE, May 17.—Carlists are harassing the republicans in their entrenchments near Bilbao.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Serious Railway Accident.

LONDON, May 17.—A collision is reported on the railway at Merthyrtydfil, Wales, between a coal and a passenger train. Forty persons were severely injured.

Spanish News.

LONDON, May 17.—Special dispatches from Madrid say the new government intends to revive titles of nobility and subsidize the clergy.

Erie's Investigator.

LONDON, May 16.—The steamship Caladry, which sailed from Queenstown yesterday, took out as a passenger Capt. Tyler, who goes to New York to investigate the Erie Railway affairs.

The New Cable.

The steamer Farraday, with the new Atlantic telegraph cable, has sailed from Gravesend.

FRANCE.

Resignation of the de Broglie Ministry.

PARIS, May 17.—President MacMahon has accepted the resignation of the de Broglie Cabinet and has entrusted to Goulard the formation of a new ministry, which is expected to be completed by to-morrow. Goulard, on accepting the premiership, declared his policy would be to carry constitutional bills through the Assembly and to complete the organization of MacMahon's powers. It is reported that Goulard is forming a new government from the Right Centre and conservative portion of the Left Centre. Magne and others of the late ministry will probably be retained in office.

The New Cabinet.

Latest advices from Versailles mention Goulard as Minister of the Interior; Count Chandonry, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Magne, Minister of Finance; Mathieu Bodet, Minister of Public Works; Desseignier, Minister of Commerce; Desjardins, Minister of Education, and Gen. Bertang, Minister of War. The republican journals strongly urge the immediate dissolution of the Assembly, which they declare powerless to constitute anything. There is rumor that the extreme Right intend to move the restoration of the monarchy, and if the motion fails will vote for dissolution. The opinion is generally expressed that the Legitimist party in the Assembly, by its vote of Friday, committed political suicide. It is asserted that their policy was inspired from Frohsdorf. A division between the moderate and extreme Right renders probable an alliance between the former section and the conservative wing of the Left Centre. A new majority may thus be constituted which will support the incoming government and enable it to go on with the execution of the programme of September and bring about the speedy adoption of constitutional bills. It is not thought that there is any immediate prospect of the dissolution of the Assembly. Tranquillity prevails throughout France and President MacMahon's power is unquestioned.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Weston Fails to Win.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Weston stopped his walk at midnight last night, having only made 430 miles.

The Striking Coopers.

At a meeting of the striking coopers last night the chairman stated that the strike was not a general one, but was only confined to about 400 members of the union. The men are hopeful and confident that their employers must yield in the end.

Bankruptcy Settlement.

Mr. Capron, of the firm of Capron & Merriam, brokers, who recently failed in consequence of their connection with a pool in Chicago, Columbus and Indiana Central stock, has offered to pay a cash dividend of 10 per cent. and 50 per cent. in two years from the 1st of June next. It is understood that the creditors will accept the proposition.

A Wife Murder.

James Minahan of 519 West 28th street on Saturday killed his wife Catherine so severely in the abdomen that she died from the effects. Minahan was arrested.

Lease of the Atlantic & Great Western.

The Times says that although the details of the proposed lease of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad to the Erie have been agreed upon, no lease will be executed until the whole scheme has been submitted to and approved by the Erie stock and bondholders both here and in Europe.

THE MURDERERS OF YOUNG ELIOTT.

They are Taken from Jail and Lynched.

SHREVEPORT, La., May 17.—Among the parties arrested for the murder of the young Tennesseean, Elliott, were C. T. Jones and Oliver Hill, formerly proprietors of the saloon where the murder occurred. The latter is a gambler and was present at the time, on Thursday night. Jones was taken from jail by a mob, but at the intersection of modern citizens was returned to the authorities to undergo a preliminary examination. The trial began on Friday, and from facts elicited it was evident that the Elliott brothers were here being enticed into the place for the purpose of robbery by means of whiskey and cards. The examination was resumed on Saturday, when it was discovered that the brother of the murdered man was in the principal witness for the state was missing. It is supposed that he has been put out of the way by friends of the prisoners, and that the prosecution would fail. At 12 o'clock last night a party of fifty masked and armed men attacked the jail and removed Jones and Hill, and hanged them to trees in the court house yard. Jones was formerly of Hillsboro, Texas, and had murdered two persons since he came here. Hill was a native of Galesburg, Illinois, and was recently connected with Oliver's Circus. During the excitement fourteen persons escaped from the jail.

ARKANSAS.

Brooks Quickly Surrenders.

LITTLE ROCK, May 16.—Both houses passed a bill providing for the assembling of a constitutional convention on the 14th of July. The House declared all officers vacant who have not come forward and taken their oaths.

Brooks' forces surrendered to-day. All the Brooks men will be sent home without molestation, and Baxter's forces will be disbanded as rapidly as the public peace will justify.

THE WEATHER.

To-day's Probabilities.

For the New England and Middle States partly cloudy weather will prevail, with local rains in the interior. In the western, south, western to northwest winds, lower temperature with stationary to rising barometer.

APPALLING DISASTER.

Three Villages Engulfed in a Raging Flood.

DEATH AND DESTRUCTION FROM A BROKEN RESERVOIR.

One Hundred Dead Bodies Recovered.

NEW HAVEN, May 16.—Three large reservoirs above Williamsburg, Leeds and Haydensville, Mass., gave way early this morning, sweeping everything before them. The above-named towns are almost entirely destroyed. Large loss of life is reported, but at present it is impossible to give any estimate, though it is probably not less than a hundred.

FLORENCE, Mass., May 16.—The reservoir above Williamsburg, Mass., broke this morning, loosening a large volume of water, which carried away nearly every dwelling in its course. Many lives were lost, but so great is the excitement that it is impossible to get the exact number. At Leeds the silk mill and button shop were both carried away. The station agent of the N. H. & N. Co. and his wife were both drowned. At the same place many persons were swept down the stream. The water is now falling, and it is expected in about three hours more definite particulars can be obtained. Several bodies were seen going down the stream, but so swift was the current that they could not be recovered.

HAYDENVILLE, May 16.—The large reservoir in the mountains gave way this morning, destroying the whole village of Haydenville, Mass., the town of Williamsburg was swept away; the whole village of Leeds next. The village of Haydenville was nearly swept away; the telegraph office being on high ground was saved. Up to this time, 10, a. m., one hundred bodies have been recovered. Buildings from Williamsburg and Leeds are floating past Haydenville, many of them with people upon them, all of them going to certain destruction.

HAYDENVILLE, May 16.—LATER.—This place, a large reservoir, four miles north of this, burst about eight o'clock this morning. The water came rushing down to the mills, carrying everything before it. It struck the southern portion of Williamsburg village, carrying away a large number of dwellings; thence to Skinnerville, where it swept away Skinner's large silk mill and his large boarding and dwelling house.

Continuing on it struck the large brass manufactory of Hayden, Gere & Co., sweeping it away in an instant. Large stones and machinery were hurled down the streets in a fearful race. Well built houses were instantly crushed, not giving the inmates a moment's warning. The flood then struck the village of Leeds, where a large number of shops, dwellings, &c., were swept away.

The loss of life is very heavy. Whole families in some instances were carried away over the dams, and either killed or drowned. It is impossible at this time to give the number of lives lost. Twenty-three bodies, so far, have been taken out of the rubbish on the shore. Whole blocks of tenement houses, filled with women and children, were swept down the streams and all the inmates, of course, were lost.

At this hour (12 m.) bodies are constantly being brought in and laid in the church. Most of them can be recognized.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 17.—LATEST.—The most terrible disaster in the annals of Massachusetts occurred in Hampshire county on Saturday. The Williamsburg reservoir, covering over one hundred acres, gave way early in the forenoon, and in a few minutes the water it contained three miles down the steep and narrow valley into the thriving manufacturing village of Williamsburg, and thence further down the valley through the villages of Haydenville, Leeds and Florence into the Northampton meadows, where the stream empties into the Connecticut River. The huge torrent dashing into Williamsburg with resistless force swept away in a moment the manufacturing establishments and dwellings, causing enormous destruction of property and terrible loss of human life. Lower villages suffered only less awfully. Latest figures of the loss of life make the total 144, divided as follows: Williamsburg 60, Leeds 49, Haydenville 35. These figures only represent persons whose loss is positively known, though the bodies of all are not yet recovered. Bodies are constantly being found and in some cases those of persons who were not supposed to be lost, so that it seems perfectly safe to say that the total loss of life will exceed 150-170, indeed, it does not more nearly approach 170. It is utterly impossible as yet to give a detailed estimate of losses. Aside from buildings destroyed and damaged, bridges have been carried away, roads ruined and hundreds of acres of meadow land rendered almost valueless. The total loss must far exceed \$1,000,000 and will probably come nearer \$2,000,000. The following is a general estimate of the loss by places:

Williamsburg—W. H. Avonias, flouring mill swept away, \$10,000; H. Janer, mill damaged and left without water power, \$20,000; houses, barns, &c., gone, \$40,000; Skinnerville—Wm. Skinner, silk factory and twelve tenement houses destroyed, \$130,000; other houses and barns \$15,000.

Haydensville—Hayden, Gere & Co.'s brass works, savings bank building and tenement houses swept away, \$250,000; Hayden Town Company's mill carried off, \$7,000; Hayden Foundry & Machine Company's works damaged \$5,000; other places and stores, \$20,000; gas works, \$6,000.

Leeds—Nonotuck Silk Company, dam broken and several buildings and houses carried away, \$25,000; George P. Warner's button factory destroyed, \$10,000; other houses, barns, &c., \$20,000; Northampton Emery Wheel Company, damaged, \$2,000.

Florence—Florence Manufacturing Co.'s brass factory, damaged to stock, \$3,000; Nonotuck Silk Co., silk mill partially torn away and stock damaged, \$8,000.

The damage to the town of Williamsburg by the loss of bridges is incalculable, and the destruction of the bridge, which is the only such as seriously to cripple the town, is such as seriously to cripple the town. The bridges were carried away in the village of Williamsburg—one wooden and two iron, in the village of Leeds one bridge was taken off and in the village of Florence one iron and two wooden bridges were swept away.

Hayden, Gere & Co. of Haydenville, one of the most important firms which lost their establishments, will have a card in the Springfield Republican of to-morrow morning, saying that they intend to rebuild their factory at once and advertising for workmen to that purpose. Their employees will be paid as soon as the accounts can be made up, and the firm generously offers aid to those of their workmen in need of it.

Opinions as to the Cause of the Disaster.

It appears that serious doubts as to the safety of the reservoir have been entertained ever since it was built—nine years ago—though less the last year or two than in its early history. The gatekeeper has several times expressed fears to his employers, calling special attention once to the point where the dam occurred, and the examiners always reported everything safe. The result causes the disaster, aside from the general weakness of the dam, must remain the subject of speculation. The gatekeeper detected no sign of danger when he examined the situation at early dawn, and what the last straw was that broke the back of the reservoir can never be definitely known. Perhaps as satisfactory a theory as can be advanced is that the dam failed because the water had started from the earth, so that the water had found numerous little courses through it, which

finally carried off the first mass of earth Saturday morning and at once precipitated the catastrophe. The gatekeeper has at various times feared a break, from the fact that a stream of water flows constantly through the bottom of the gateway, while there was also a number of small streams, some of them quite minute, along the bottom on either side of the centre.

Scenes and Incidents.

Among the incidents of the disaster mentioned is that Dr. E. M. Johnson of Williamsburg rushed from his house with two children in his arms, his wife following with a third, but the whole family were overtaken and drowned. W. H. Adams, whose flouring mill was destroyed, notified his family of the impending danger and endeavored to reach his home, but was caught by the flood. His house and family escaped unhurt. One of the saddest cases was that of H. Birmingham's family. The father, mother and three daughters were all swept away together. The family were at breakfast when the water struck their house. Birmingham was Superintendent in James' mill.

Of the whole extent of the reservoir as it stood on Saturday morning not one-sixth now remains. A feature about the ruins that is most depressing is the smallness of the stone wall which was covered with the immense extent of water which the reservoir held. This wall was understood to be eight feet thick at its base, but upon measuring a section of it as it stood intact, some ten feet above the bed of the stream, it was found to lack about three inches of being six feet across.

George Cheney, a watchman in charge, stated to the Republican reporter that he examined the dam early in the morning, and found everything apparently secure. He returned home and just as dawn broke he was fast with his family when the crash came. He saw forty feet in length of the embankment moving bodily from its place. The remainder crumbled rapidly under the action of the water, and he mounted his horse and rode to warn the villagers along the course of the stream. Of thirteen women and girls who started from the silk mills at Williamsburg to run across the bridge only one, Mrs. Harding, escaped. She was caught by the flood, but rescued by some men witnessing the accident. Of a family named French a mother, son and three daughters were drowned, and the father and three of the children saved. H. H. Tilton of Williamsburg, while carrying his aged mother to a place of safety, was caught and his mother drowned, he himself narrowly escaping by clinging to the branches of a tree that jutted out from the torrent. J. M. Stepleman and two other men, fearing for the stability of the boarding house in which they had taken shelter, quitted it and climbed an apple tree. The tree was swept away and the men lost, but the boarding house stood firm. Another man took refuge on the roof of a house; the house crumbled under him, but he was saved by the roof floating. John Atkins, foreman of the weaving room of the silk mill, died in saving the lives of his wife and two children.

Aid for the Sufferers. The citizens of Williamsburg held a town meeting on Saturday evening and appointed a committee to raise subscriptions, look after the destitute and organize a search for the missing. Northampton and adjoining towns have been sending in supplies of food, clothing and money since the disaster, and contributions were taken up for the sufferers in the churches throughout western Massachusetts to-day. The collections in the churches of Springfield amounted to about \$2,000, and subscription papers will swell this amount to about \$5,000. All large towns and cities are organizing relief societies.

The funeral of nine of the victims of the disaster took place in front of the Congregational Church, Williamsburg, at 3 o'clock to-day. Seats were arranged in the yard and the presiding ministers had chairs on the steps and the premises about were crowded. Clergymen from the surrounding towns conducted the services.

After the Flood.

The reporter of the Springfield Republican describes the scene of the flood as follows: "All through the centre nothing remains of the high wall of stone and earth, which rose to a height of forty feet, in the bed of the stream, save the stonework running at right angles with the dam at the bottom, which enclosed the gateway. In the very bed of the stream nothing is left, and where the water now flows harmlessly along in its ancient channel not a stone remains from the top to the bottom. A small portion of the eastern part of the reservoir and a large section of the western still remain, in all perhaps one-sixth of the original extent, broken and jagged on its edges. Below the reservoir the sight is most impressive. A vast mass of water suddenly let loose and dashing down the narrow valley has wrought such devastation as one would not have believed possible without seeing it. The very bed of the stream has been cut, in places many feet below its original course, and for a long distance the valley is dotted and sometimes covered with huge rocks torn from the wall of the reservoir, while trees that in many places lined its banks have quite vanished and those that marked the outer edge of the torrent are all tattered and torn."

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 16.

Gold closed 112. Money 3 3/4. Governments steady. Stock bonds quiet. Stocks lower. Closing quotations:

U. S. 6 1/2 '81 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. Pacific notes, 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '92 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '93 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '94 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '95 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '96 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '97 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '98 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '99 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '00 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '01 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '02 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '03 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '04 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '05 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '06 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '07 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '08 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '09 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '10 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '11 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '12 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '13 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '14 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '15 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '16 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '17 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '18 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '19 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '20 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '21 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '22 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '23 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '24 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '25 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '26 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '27 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '28 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '29 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '30 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '31 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '32 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '33 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '34 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '35 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '36 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '37 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '38 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '39 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '40 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '41 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '42 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '43 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '44 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '45 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '46 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '47 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '48 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '49 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '50 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '51 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '52 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '53 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '54 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '55 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '56 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '57 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '58 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '59 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '60 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '61 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '62 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '63 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '64 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '65 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '66 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '67 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '68 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '69 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '70 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '71 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '72 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '73 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '74 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '75 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '76 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '77 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '78 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '79 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '80 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '81 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '82 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '83 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '84 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '85 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '86 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '87 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '88 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '89 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '90 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '91 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '92 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '93 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '94 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '95 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '96 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '97 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '98 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '99 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '00 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '01 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '02 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '03 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '04 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '05 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '06 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '07 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '08 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '09 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '10 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '11 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '12 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '13 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '14 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '15 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '16 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '17 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '18 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '19 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '20 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6 1/2 '21 reg. 109 1/2, U. S. 6

The Daily Freeman.

Kingston, Monday Morning, May 18.

Correspondents will please direct their letters to the Post Office, N. Y.

We are happy to announce to our patrons that we have secured the well-known Premium Job Printer, Mr. A. V. HIGHT, late of Kingston, who will hereafter have entire charge of the Job Printing Department of The Freeman establishment. Mr. Hight's skill and taste are too well known to need any recommendation from us. We are now prepared to do the finest kinds of Job Printing at reasonable rates.

FOR SALE.

A Double Super Royal Taylor Cylinder Press, 31x16, very superior for newspaper work. Sold only to make room for a more perfect press for jobbing purposes. Will be sold at a bargain.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY NOTES.

—De Lio, the great Temperance advocate, will lecture in Rondout on Thursday evening, May 25th.

—The soothing summer rain "gives" and his sprinkler a rest.

—A certain notorious house on O'Connell street is said to be the resort of many fast gentlemen. Champagne at \$7 per bottle is pretty high.

—An epidemic of scandal seems to be about the air and limber-tongued gossips have their minds filled with important revelations.

—The various proprietors of canaries on "The Strand" propose a grand singing match—a sort of feathered Boston ball.

—On Saturday 32 canal boats laden with 4,096 tons of coal reached tide water through the Delaware and Hudson Canal.

—Happy is the man who planted his lima beans and set out his cabbage plants on Friday.

—In early spring the heart of man "flights" turns to thoughts of "—salad."

—A large covered-deck barge, coal laden, has lain aground off the slip through the island dock for the past three days.

—A popular place of resort for upper Kingston people on Sunday is the new almshouse. There was a large number there yesterday.

—The very welcome rain has so invigorated vegetation one imagines he can almost hear trees and plants grow.

—School boys on Saturday thought "the economy of nature" was disarranged—the rain prevented base-ball playing.

—Large quantities of shad were caught in the river off the Steep Rocks on Saturday.

—An interesting Free Parliament article from Mr. Appleton is unavoidably crowded out of this morning's issue of The Freeman. It will appear to-morrow.

—If you desire to enjoy the most delicious music, rise from your bed just before dawn-break and listen to "the joy of uncaged birds."

—The Union Sunday School of Poughkeepsie have been getting up some handsome temperance pledges. At the session on Sunday night ninety-one scholars and teachers signed the pledge.

COUNTY.

—Ed Satterlee is going to erect a summer-house near The Corner in the town of Shandaken, on the road to Davids' Hollow.

—The late rain has made a wonderful improvement in the country. The grain looks as though it had jumped three or four inches since Saturday.

Farmers who have their corn planted are very jubilant because they got ahead of the rain.

—Martin Davall of Davids' Hollow says it was a strange sensation that came over him when he was awakened the other night by a mass of burning cinders falling on him. So we should suppose.

—There can be no more pleasant ride than a trip up the N. Y. & K. Railroad. The whole country is fresh and beautiful, the scenery magnificent, the road good, and everything pleasant. When coming swiftly towards the city, if a person stands on the platform of the rear car, the mountains seem to follow him, a sensation that is decidedly novel. A large number of people have already gone up this road to stay during the season, and without doubt the number of passengers carried this spring and summer will far exceed that of any other year.

A Reported Mystery.

It was rumored on Saturday that at an early hour the dead body of an apparently new-born infant was found floating in a canal slip at Creek Locks. It is supposed the child had been thrown from some passing canal boat. Coroner Stephan was not notified of the affair, however, and if an inquest was held it was done by the nearest Justice of the Peace.

State Charity Branch Society.

The New Palatka Institution announces that a meeting was held in that place on Friday, May 18, to organize for Ulster county a branch of the State Charity Aid Association. A constitution and by-laws were adopted. Rev. F. Felt was chosen President, and the different committees for the work of the association appointed. Our readers will bear in mind a meeting for a similar purpose, which is to be held in the Court House in this city this evening, to which all are invited.

Personal.

Mr. C. R. McKee of Rolla, Missouri, formerly of the firm of C. & C. McKee, late grain dealer in this city, is now visiting here after an absence of over ten years.

Surveyor Sharpe of New York was in town on Saturday.

Rev. Walter Doherty officiated at the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Church of St. John the Evangelist at Barrytown on the 9th inst.

Temperance Lecture in St. Mary's.

As previously announced, a lecture on temperance was delivered yesterday afternoon in St. Mary's School Hall by Rev. Father Sheehy of Brooklyn, at present residing in the pastoral residence of St. Mary's, Rondout.

Before the hour announced the Temperance Band in full uniform gave some lively airs, which elicited the applause of the audience, which was quite large, but not as large as was anticipated.

Father Sheehy was introduced by the pastor and spoke at length on the evils of intemperance, dwelt upon the effects of the social glass, which soon becomes a habit and then a necessity, after which drunkenness sets in and then the ruin of soul and body.

He showed clearly the state of a man addicted to drink: how he is a burden to society, unable to take care of himself, not possessing even the instinct of a brute. And the picture of a soul leaving a drunken body, which he drew, was terrible. No priest could absolve him, no Bishop, nor the Pope, not even God Himself, who is infinitely just, could absolve him. He spoke about an hour and was listened to with the greatest attention. His style is easy and graceful, and he feels quite at home on the rostrum. The band gave some parting airs, and an agreeable entertainment closed.

—Wm. W. Whittell of Newburgh has taken out a patent for a valuable invention in photography. Mr. Whittell formerly lived in Rondout.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Regular Meeting.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 15.

The Common Council met at Fireman's Hall, Rondout, present, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. A petition was read for grading, curbing and guttering Harley avenue from Higginsville to Mapleton on motion referred to the Committee on Streets to report an ordinance.

A petition was read for placing a lamp at the corner of Grand street and Smith avenue and one at the corner of Cornell street and Smith avenue, and on motion was referred to the Committee on Lamps, Posts and Lighting of Lamps, with power.

A petition was read for the passage of an ordinance for flagging the sidewalks of Union street from Hasbrouck to Union avenues, and on motion it was referred to the Committee on Streets, with directions to report an ordinance.

The following bills were read and referred to the Committee on Auditing Accounts:

E. Serrin, Deputy Sheriff, etc., \$14 95
Howard Schoonmaker, lighting oil street lamps, \$20 00
Shultz, extra work, \$10 00
Smith Bros, horse hire Fire Dept., \$20 00
Devitt, 100 lbs. coal, \$10 00
A. C. Crosby & Co., sundries, etc., \$9 50
A. C. Crosby & Co., street dept., \$15 50
John A. Murphy, engineer, \$2 50

The Committee on Laws and Ordinances reported an ordinance amending the ordinance to regulate the license of the exhibitors of circuses and other shows, and after being amended as to the license fees of circuses and other shows, and to permit the Common Council to make contracts with the proprietors or lessees of public halls for the payment by them of an annual sum to be agreed upon in lieu of the license or permit fees specified in the ordinance amended, the ordinance was adopted, by the following vote:

Ayes—Aldermen Sahler, Overbaugh, Shufeldt, Corlies, Colleton, Bray, Madden, Flynn, McGivney, Bag, Canfield, Freilweh, Gross, Whitaker—14.

Noes—Aldermen Derenbacher, Tubby, Cummings—3.

The Committee on Fire Department presented and had read the contract with Edward B. Leverich of Brooklyn for the work to be done by Wilkely Hoeg carriage.

On motion the contract was approved and Alderman Gross instructed to have its provisions fully carried out.

Alderman Bray, from the Finance Committee, reported that the committee had sold the amount of City Hall bonds authorized to be sold by the Common Council at par and accrued interest.

A petition was read for the organization of a horse company in the Western Fire Department, to be known as Gross Horse Company No. 3, to run with a four-wheeled spring.

Alderman Bray moved that the petition be received and placed on file.

Alderman Cummings moved as an amendment that the petition be referred to the Committee on Fire Department. Lost, as follows:

—Ayes—Aldermen Sahler, Tubby, Cummings, Freilweh, Gross, Whitaker—6.

Noes—Aldermen Overbaugh, Shufeldt, Corlies, Colleton, Bray, Madden, Flynn, McGivney, Bag, Canfield, Derenbacher—11.

Alderman May's motion was then carried. Wilkely Hoeg Company No. 1 reported a number of members elected and resignations accepted of several who had served the time required by law.

On motion the action of the company in accepting the resignations was confirmed, but the confirmation of the members elected was laid over until the resolution adopted at the last meeting.

The subject of exempt firemen's certificates having been incidentally alluded to and several motions being made in relation thereto, on motion it was laid over until the next meeting of the Common Council.

Kingston Horse Company No. 2, Gokey Horse Company No. 4 and Lockman's Steam Fire Engine Company No. 1 reported members elected and their confirmation was laid over under the rule.

The Corporation Council submitted an opinion in relation to the proper amount to be charged by Inspectors and clerks of election for the various services required of them, as follows:

To the Common Council of the City of Kingston: In obedience to your requirement, in reference to the fees of Inspectors of Election, whether acting as such or as members of the Board of Registrars, and the fees of clerks of said board, and the legal fees of the police, I respectfully submit the following opinion:

By Section 2 of Chapter 242 of the laws of 1870, it is enacted that Inspectors of Elections and clerks of the Board of Registrars shall receive per day for each day's service performed by each or either of them. By Section 1 of the registry law of 1872 said Inspectors are authorized to be elected at a salary of \$100 per annum; and by Section 10 of said law they are authorized to appoint a clerk to assist them in the discharge of their duties under said law, and the salary of such clerk shall be fixed by the Board of Registrars, and their clerks shall each receive the same compensation as is now (in 1872) received by the clerks of the Board of Registrars, and the salary of such clerk for each day actually employed in the making and completion of the registry. This it appears that the fees of each of said Inspectors and clerks in whatever several capacities they may act, are two dollars for each day's service performed, or, in other words, for each day actually employed.

Section 1 of said registry law requires the Inspectors as a board of registry to meet on Tuesday, three weeks prior to the election, and to sit from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. to register the names of the legal voters, and to certify, if necessary, they may sit two days at this meeting, if the number of voters at the previous election exceeds four hundred. So that the duty of registry at this time is in every election district, must sit on one day in districts whose vote exceeded four hundred and sit on two additional days.

The second section of said law provides that the Inspectors shall complete as far as practicable the said registry on the day or days of their meeting, and shall make four copies of the list of legal voters, and shall deliver one copy of said list to the Town Clerk of the town, or City Clerk of the city in which the election district is held, and one copy kept by the Inspector and one copy sent to the Town Clerk of the town, or City Clerk of the city.

This section, as well as all the provisions hereinafter mentioned, applies to all districts, whether electing more than four hundred voters or not.

Thus the Inspectors are allowed two days to make the copies of the lists. If they employ but one of them for that purpose, of course they can have pay only for that day; but they have the right to take the two days to finish the work, and in case they do so, they must have pay for both days. One copy of the list must be posted immediately after its completion, and this can be done within the two days, for it must be done in the town where the Inspectors meet. The original list is not to be filed in the City Clerk's office—the law does not say when; but from the general scope and spirit of the act it is apparent that this should be done as soon as practicable after the completion of the list. It can be done within the two days if it should be; but as the copies may not be completed until the evening of the second day, the day after may be allowed for the filing. But this can be allowed to only one of the Inspectors, as he would need no assistance from the others in performing that duty.

Hence, if the time be actually employed, two days may be allowed for copying the list, and to one Inspector an additional day for filing it. The third section of said law enacts that the said boards shall meet on Friday next before the election for the purpose of revising and correcting said list, and that for that purpose, in cities, they shall meet at 8 A. M., and in towns at 9 A. M., of that day, and the day following. Here is a plain requirement that said boards must sit two days to revise and correct the list.

The sixth section of said law provides that after said lists shall have been fully completed the said Inspectors shall cause four copies of the said list to be made, each of which shall be certified by them to be a correct list of the voters, and one of which shall be filed in the City Clerk's office, and one retained by the Inspectors, and one sent to the Town Clerk of the town, or City Clerk of the city.

The seventh section of said law provides that the said boards shall meet on Friday next before the election for the purpose of revising and correcting said list, and that for that purpose, in cities, they shall meet at 8 A. M., and in towns at 9 A. M., of that day, and the day following. Here is a plain requirement that said boards must sit two days to revise and correct the list.

The eighth section of said law provides that after said lists shall have been fully completed the said Inspectors shall cause four copies of the said list to be made, each of which shall be certified by them to be a correct list of the voters, and one of which shall be filed in the City Clerk's office, and one retained by the Inspectors, and one sent to the Town Clerk of the town, or City Clerk of the city.

The ninth section of said law provides that the said boards shall meet on Friday next before the election for the purpose of revising and correcting said list, and that for that purpose, in cities, they shall meet at 8 A. M., and in towns at 9 A. M., of that day, and the day following. Here is a plain requirement that said boards must sit two days to revise and correct the list.

The tenth section of said law provides that after said lists shall have been fully completed the said Inspectors shall cause four copies of the said list to be made, each of which shall be certified by them to be a correct list of the voters, and one of which shall be filed in the City Clerk's office, and one retained by the Inspectors, and one sent to the Town Clerk of the town, or City Clerk of the city.

The eleventh section of said law provides that the said boards shall meet on Friday next before the election for the purpose of revising and correcting said list, and that for that purpose, in cities, they shall meet at 8 A. M., and in towns at 9 A. M., of that day, and the day following. Here is a plain requirement that said boards must sit two days to revise and correct the list.

The twelfth section of said law provides that after said lists shall have been fully completed the said Inspectors shall cause four copies of the said list to be made, each of which shall be certified by them to be a correct list of the voters, and one of which shall be filed in the City Clerk's office, and one retained by the Inspectors, and one sent to the Town Clerk of the town, or City Clerk of the city.

The thirteenth section of said law provides that the said boards shall meet on Friday next before the election for the purpose of revising and correcting said list, and that for that purpose, in cities, they shall meet at 8 A. M., and in towns at 9 A. M., of that day, and the day following. Here is a plain requirement that said boards must sit two days to revise and correct the list.

The fourteenth section of said law provides that after said lists shall have been fully completed the said Inspectors shall cause four copies of the said list to be made, each of which shall be certified by them to be a correct list of the voters, and one of which shall be filed in the City Clerk's office, and one retained by the Inspectors, and one sent to the Town Clerk of the town, or City Clerk of the city.

The fifteenth section of said law provides that the said boards shall meet on Friday next before the election for the purpose of revising and correcting said list, and that for that purpose, in cities, they shall meet at 8 A. M., and in towns at 9 A. M., of that day, and the day following. Here is a plain requirement that said boards must sit two days to revise and correct the list.

The sixteenth section of said law provides that after said lists shall have been fully completed the said Inspectors shall cause four copies of the said list to be made, each of which shall be certified by them to be a correct list of the voters, and one of which shall be filed in the City Clerk's office, and one retained by the Inspectors, and one sent to the Town Clerk of the town, or City Clerk of the city.

The seventeenth section of said law provides that the said boards shall meet on Friday next before the election for the purpose of revising and correcting said list, and that for that purpose, in cities, they shall meet at 8 A. M., and in towns at 9 A. M., of that day, and the day following. Here is a plain requirement that said boards must sit two days to revise and correct the list.

The eighteenth section of said law provides that after said lists shall have been fully completed the said Inspectors shall cause four copies of the said list to be made, each of which shall be certified by them to be a correct list of the voters, and one of which shall be filed in the City Clerk's office, and one retained by the Inspectors, and one sent to the Town Clerk of the town, or City Clerk of the city.

The nineteenth section of said law provides that the said boards shall meet on Friday next before the election for the purpose of revising and correcting said list, and that for that purpose, in cities, they shall meet at 8 A. M., and in towns at 9 A. M., of that day, and the day following. Here is a plain requirement that said boards must sit two days to revise and correct the list.

The twentieth section of said law provides that after said lists shall have been fully completed the said Inspectors shall cause four copies of the said list to be made, each of which shall be certified by them to be a correct list of the voters, and one of which shall be filed in the City Clerk's office, and one retained by the Inspectors, and one sent to the Town Clerk of the town, or City Clerk of the city.

The twenty-first section of said law provides that the said boards shall meet on Friday next before the election for the purpose of revising and correcting said list, and that for that purpose, in cities, they shall meet at 8 A. M., and in towns at 9 A. M., of that day, and the day following. Here is a plain requirement that said boards must sit two days to revise and correct the list.

The twenty-second section of said law provides that after said lists shall have been fully completed the said Inspectors shall cause four copies of the said list to be made, each of which shall be certified by them to be a correct list of the voters, and one of which shall be filed in the City Clerk's office, and one retained by the Inspectors, and one sent to the Town Clerk of the town, or City Clerk of the city.

The twenty-third section of said law provides that the said boards shall meet on Friday next before the election for the purpose of revising and correcting said list, and that for that purpose, in cities, they shall meet at 8 A. M., and in towns at 9 A. M., of that day, and the day following. Here is a plain requirement that said boards must sit two days to revise and correct the list.

The twenty-fourth section of said law provides that after said lists shall have been fully completed the said Inspectors shall cause four copies of the said list to be made, each of which shall be certified by them to be a correct list of the voters, and one of which shall be filed in the City Clerk's office, and one retained by the Inspectors, and one sent to the Town Clerk of the town, or City Clerk of the city.

The copies may be and usually are progressing while the list is being revised and corrected, but as the revised and corrected list cannot be completed until 9 P. M. of the Saturday next preceding the election, changes being liable to be made until the last minute, and as the copies cannot be made until the list is finished, until after the list is completed, it is evident that additional time must be allowed for that purpose. This additional time can be but only for the election day, held on Tuesday, the copies must then be ready for use, and there is but one working day between the election and the completion of the revised and corrected list. The filing of the copies of the sixth section should be done on Monday immediately preceding the election, but this does not add to the time of any Inspector; it is but an additional day to be performed on that day, which in this opinion has already been allowed for the completion and certification of the copies.

The provisions of the Revised Statutes (Part I, Chapter 6, Title 4, Article 4) the Inspectors, as soon as the poll is finally closed, must proceed to canvass the votes, and the canvass must not be adjourned or delayed until it shall have been fully completed. It may be impossible to complete the canvass list after midnight, and I do not understand the law to require the completion of the canvass and the certification of them until the day after election; but even assuming that making and certifying the statements is a part of the canvass, and that it can be completed on election day, other duties remain which may be performed on the next day, to-wit: making and filing a copy of said statements. It is therefore necessary to allow two days, as is customary, for the services rendered on election day and in canvassing and in making statements of the canvass and in filing the same. But this is not a portion of the work is rightfully done on the day after the election, and not because of any legal fiction counting one day as two.

It is not allowable to charge for two days' service on election day—one for services as Inspector and the other for services as canvasser. By the express terms of the statute the Inspectors must canvass the votes; the canvass is a part of their duties as Inspectors.

By Section 45 in the same article of the Revised Statutes it is provided that the original statements, duly certified, shall be filed by the Inspectors, or by one of them to be deposited for that purpose, to the Supervisor within twenty-four hours after the same shall have been submitted. This can be done the day after the election, and if it be then done no additional time can be charged for the service; but if the statements be not submitted until the day after the election, the Inspectors, or one of them, has twenty-four hours, which would reach the same hour the next day, in which to deliver the statements to the Supervisor, and this could make one other day of service. It is hardly to be supposed that more than one of the Inspectors would do this, as ordinarily one of them could perform the service.

The ninth section of the registry law of 1872 prescribes that after the canvass of the votes the poll-list and the checked register shall be attached together, and shall on the following day be filed in the City Clerk's office. If, therefore, the canvass be completed on election day the said filing must be on the next day, thus making no addition to the time of service herein already allowed; but if the canvass be not completed until the day after election, the Inspectors, by filing the poll-list and checked register with the City Clerk the day after election, might entitle himself to fees for that day's service.

If the same Inspector should deliver the original statements to the Supervisor and file the poll-list and checked register with the City Clerk, he could not thereby make a day additional to the time already mentioned, for both of these things must be done within the time allowed for the canvass.

All the other services of said officers must be performed within the times aforesaid, and so cannot increase the number of the days for which they may be paid.

To recapitulate, the Inspectors and clerks can only be paid for the days on which they actually rendered service. If they accomplish their duties in a less number of days than those allowed by law for that purpose, they are not to be paid for the time saved. And the intention of the law is that they will save as much time and public expense as may be saved by reasonable industry.

Assuming the same officers to perform from beginning to end the duties common to all of the services of the law, the time would be as follows: In a district electing over four hundred voters:

First meeting, to make list, used before and may be two days.

Second meeting, revising and correcting list, used two days.

Copying revised list, one day.

Canvassing, canvass, statements and copy, must be one and one day for each district.

In a district whose vote did not exceed four hundred, the number of days would be one less and might be further diminished by the fact that the time might not be necessary as much of the time allowed as in a large district.

In addition to the above time one Inspector may be allowed one day to file the original list and one day to file the poll-list and checked registers, making two additional days for him; and another Inspector may be allowed one day to deliver the original statements of the canvass to the Supervisor. (This last probably does not apply to a charter election.)

In a district of over four hundred voters, the Inspector or clerk is eleven days and the larger bill which can be allowed him is twenty-two dollars. For the duties common to all the Inspectors or clerks, excluding the canvassing and delivery to the Supervisor, the time which can be allowed to each is nine days and the largest bill eighteen dollars. The time which may be allowed in a district of not over four hundred voters, is at least one day or two dollars less.

Now, to apply the law to the bills referred to me, one of which is the bill of an Inspector and the other that of a clerk, and one of \$22, and the items being similar in each, and each being from a ward electing over four hundred voters:

The first item is: "1874, Feb. 10-11, two days making list voters, \$4."

This is charging \$4 per day, whereas the law allows but \$2. Perhaps it was intended to include the two days allowed for copying.

The second item is: "1874, Feb. 10-11, two days making list voters, \$4."

This is charging \$4 per day, but it is impossible to construe two into four without assistance, and here there is none. Everything excludes such a construction—the dates are given, two days, and the time is specified—"making list," copying it, and the next item is for copying.

The first item should have been \$4 instead of \$8.

The second item has no date and is for one copy of list, \$2.

If the copy was made on either the first or the day or dates covered by the first item, the second item should not be allowed. If the item had been dated on the two following days, which would be February 12-13, and had charged for those days, it could have been allowed at \$4 instead of \$2. Perhaps the Inspector had done injustice to himself in this item. But we must take it as it is.

The third item is: "Feb. 27-28, Revising and correcting list, two days, \$8."

This should be \$4. The remarks as to the first item apply here.

The fourth item is: "One copy corrected list, \$2," and is not dated. The item is correct. The remarks as to the second item apply to this, except that the fourth item could not be increased.

The fifth item is: "March 3, Election day and canvassing voters, \$4."

If it were confined to its date it is \$2 too much, but as it was doubtless intended to include also the services of the next day, it is substantially correct.

The sixth and last item, "Making canvass and statement of vote, \$2," is included in the fifth item, and should be disallowed, unless the fifth item be reduced \$2.

The result is that bills should be allowed at \$16 each, and this is what the Auditing Committee have done. Taking the bills literally and subjecting them to a close criticism, they might be still further reduced; but this would probably be unjust to those presenting them, and might deprive them of compensation for some of the time actually employed.

The Auditing Committee have given the bills a liberal and just interpretation, and I think, have arrived at a correct result.

In view of the large number of similar bills coming in at least twice a year, the matter is of considerable importance, and I have therefore given it a thorough examination and have now presented not merely my conclusions, but also the reasons for them.

S. L. SARGENT, Corporation Counsel.

Dated May 8th, 1874.

Alderman Overbaugh moved that the opinion be received and placed on file.

Alderman Gross moved as an amendment that it be published in the official papers of the city.

Resolved, That the Committee on Streets cause an ordinance to be drawn for raising the sidewalk of Richard Lamb in North Front street, between Smith Acker's (or Sleigh's) street and Washington street, and to issue a notice to the following property owners on Washington avenue to lay that portion of sidewalk where there is no flagging with five feet of granite blocks, to be laid on the same day.

On motion the resolution was amended so as to require the parties named to comply with the ordinance already in force within thirty days, and adopted.

Alderman Sahler offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the map of the Western Department giving the city grade be laid in the City Clerk's office.

On motion the resolution was adopted.

Alderman Bag offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the City Clerk notify the Rondout & Kingston Horse Railroad Company to cause the road bed of Union avenue between O'Leary and Prince streets to be conformed to the existing grade, and to issue a notice to the following property owners on Washington avenue to lay that portion of sidewalk where there is no flagging with five feet of granite blocks, to be laid on the same day.

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Alderman Sahler offered the following resolution:

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On motion the resolution was adopted.

Alderman Bag offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the City Clerk

The Daily Freeman.

Kingston, Monday Morning, May 18.

Correspondents will please direct their letters to the Post Office, N. Y.

We are happy to announce to our patrons that we have secured the well-known Premium Job Printer, Mr. A. V. HIGHT, late of Ellenville, who will hereafter have entire charge of the Job Printing Department of The Freeman establishment. Mr. Hight's skill and taste are too well known to need any recommendation from us. We are now prepared to do the best kinds of Job printing at reasonable rates.

FOR SALE.

A Double Super Royal Taylor Cylinder Press, 31x16, very superior for newspaper work. Sold only to make room for a more perfect press for jobbing purposes. Will be sold at a bargain.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY NOTES.

—Dio Lewis, the great Temperance advocate, will lecture in Rondout on Thursday evening, May 22th.

The soothing summer rain 'gives' Con and his sprinkler a good time.

A certain notorious house on O'Neil street is said to be the seat of many fast parties uptown. Champagne at \$7 per bottle is pretty high.

An epidemic of scandal seems to be afflicting the air and limber-tongued gossips have their minds filled with important revelations.

The various proprietors of canaries on The Strand propose a good singing match—a sort of feathered Boston Jubilee.

On Saturday 22 canal boats laden with 4,000 tons of coal reached the water through the Delaware & Hudson Canal.

Happy is the man who planted his lima beans and set out his cabbage plants on Friday.

In early spring the heart of man "slightly turns to thoughts of"—salad.

A large covered-deck barge, coal laden, has lain aground on the slip through the island dock for the past three days.

A popular place of resort for upper Kingston people on Sunday is the new alms house. There was a large number there yesterday.

The very welcome rain has so invigorated vegetation one imagines he can almost hear trees and plants grow.

School boys on Saturday thought "the economy of nature" was disarranged—the rain prevented base-ball playing.

Large quantities of shad were caught in the river off the Steep Rocks on Saturday.

An interesting Free Parliament article from Mr. Appleton is unavoidably crowded out of this morning's issue of The Freeman. It will appear to-morrow.

If you desire to enjoy the most delicious music, rise from your bed just before day-break and listen to "the joy of uncaged birds."

The Union Sunday School of Poughkeepsie have been getting up some handsome temperance pledges. At the session on Sunday ninety-one scholars and teachers signed the pledge.

COUNTY.

Ed Satterlee is going to erect a summer-house near The Corner in the town of Shandaken, on the road to Davala's Hollow.

The late rain has made a wonderful improvement in the country. The grass and grain looks as though it had jumped three or four inches since Saturday.

Farmers who have their corn planted are very impatient because they got ahead of the rain.

Martin Durall of Davala's Hollow says it was a very strange sensation that came over him when he was awakened the other night by a mass of burning clouds falling on him. So we should suppose.

There can be no more pleasant ride than a trip up the N. Y. & K. & S. Railroad. The whole country is fresh and beautiful, the scenery magnificent, the road good, and every-body pleasant. When coming swiftly towards the city, if a person stands on the platform of the rear car, the mountains seem to follow him, a sensation that is decidedly novel.

A large number of people have already gone up this road to stay during the season, and without doubt the number of passengers carried this spring and summer will far exceed that of any other year.

A Reported Mystery.

It was rumored on Saturday that at an early hour the dead body of an apparently newly born infant was found floating in a canal ship at Creek Locks. It is supposed the child had been thrown from some passing canal boat. Coroner Stephan was not notified of the affair however, and if an inquest was held it was done by the nearest Justice of the Peace.

State Charity Branch Society.

The New Paltz Independent announces that a meeting was held in that place on Friday, May 18th, to organize for Ulster county a branch of the State Charity Aid Association. A constitution and by-laws were adopted. Rev. Dr. Pettit was chosen President, and the different committees for the work of the association appointed. Our readers will bear in mind a meeting for a similar purpose, which is to be held in the Court House in this city this evening, to which all are invited.

Personal.

Mr. C. R. McIntee of Rolla, Missouri, formerly of the firm of C. & C. R. McIntee, grain and flour dealers in this city, is now visiting here after an absence of over ten years.

Surveyor Sharpe of New York was in town on Saturday.

Rev. Walter Delaford officiated at the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Church of St. John the Evangelist at Barrytown on the 9th inst.

Temperance Lecture in St. Mary's.

As previously announced, a lecture on temperance was delivered yesterday afternoon in St. Mary's School Hall by Rev. Father Sheehy of Brooklyn, at present residing in the pastoral residence of St. Mary's, Rondout.

Before the hour announced the Temperance Band in full uniform gave some lively airs, which elicited the applause of the audience. The music was quite large, but not as large as was anticipated.

Father Sheehy was introduced by the pastor and spoke at length on the evils of intemperance, he dwelt upon the effects of the social glass, which soon becomes a habit and then a necessity, after which drunkenness sets in and then the ruin of soul and body.

He showed clearly the state of a man addicted to drink: how he is a burden to society, unable to take care of himself, not possessing even the instinct of a brute. And the picture of a soul leaving a drunken body, which he drew, was terrible. No priest could absolve, no Bishop, nor the Pope, nor even God Himself, who is infinitely just, could absolve him. He spoke about an hour and was listened to with the greatest attention. His style is easy and graceful, and he feels quite at home on the rostrum. The band gave some parting airs, and an agreeable entertainment closed.

—Wm. W. Whitford of Newburgh has taken out a patent for a valuable invention in photography. Mr. Whitford formerly lived in Rondout.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Regular Meeting.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 15.

The Common Council met at Freeman's Hall, Rondout, at 7 o'clock. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved. A petition was read for grading, curbing and guttering Harley avenue from Higginsville to Mapleton and on motion referred to the Committee on Streets to report an ordinance.

A petition was read for placing a lamp at the corner of Grand street and Smith avenue and one at the corner of Cornell street and Smith avenue, and on motion was referred to the Committee on Lamps, Posts and Lighting of Lamps, with power.

A petition was read for the passage of an ordinance for flagging the sidewalks of Union street from Hasbrouck to Union avenues, and on motion it was referred to the Committee on Streets, with directions to report an ordinance.

The following bills were read and referred to the Committee on Auditing Accounts:

L. E. Serrine, Deputy Sheriff, arrears, etc.	\$44.95
Edward Schumaker, Agent of street lamps.	27.00
J. Smith, electrician, for work on street lamps.	50.00
Smith Bros., horse hire Fire Dept.	50.00
W. J. Smith, supplies of Fire Dept.	50.00
A. Crosby & Co., sundries do.	9.33
W. J. Smith, do. street dept.	75.00
John A. Murphy, Engineer—do.	75.00

The Committee on Laws and Ordinances reported an ordinance amending the ordinance regulate by license the exhibitions of circuses and other shows, and also being amended so as to fix the license fees of circuses at from \$30 to \$100 and to permit the Common Council to make contracts with the proprietors or lessees of public halls for the payment by them of an annual sum to be agreed upon in lieu of the license or permit fees specified in the ordinance amended. The ordinance was adopted, by the following vote:

Ayes—Aldermen Sahler, Overbaugh, Shufeldt, Cordis, Cullerton, Bray, Madden, Flynn, McGivney, Bug, Canfield, Freilweh, Gross, Whitaker—13.

Nays—Alderman Derrbenbacher, Tobly, Cummings—3.

The Committee on Fire Department presented and had read the contract with Edward B. Leverich of Brooklyn for the work to be done by him in the new alms house.

On motion the contract was approved and Alderman Gross instructed to have its provisions fully carried out.

Alderman Bray, from the Finance Committee, reported that the committee had sold the amount of City Hall bonds authorized to be sold by the Common Council at par and accretion.

A petition was read for the organization of a hose company in the Western Fire Department, to be known as Gross Hose Company No. 3, to run with a four-wheeled spider.

Alderman Bray moved that the petition be received and placed on file.

Alderman Cummings moved an amendment that the petition be referred to the Committee on Fire Department. Lost, as follows:

Ayes—Aldermen Sahler, Tobly, Cummings, Freilweh, Gross, Whitaker—6.

Nays—Aldermen Overbaugh, Shufeldt, Cordis, Cullerton, Bray, Madden, Flynn, McGivney, Bug, Canfield, Derrbenbacher—11.

Alderman Bray's motion was then carried.

Wiltwyck Hose Company No. 1 reported a number of members elected and resignations accepted of several who had served the time required by law.

On motion the action of the company in accepting the resignations was confirmed, but the confirmation of the members elected was laid over under the resolution adopted at the last meeting.

The subject of exempt firemen's certificates having been incidentally alluded to and several motions being made in relation thereto, on motion it was laid over until the next meeting of the Common Council.

Kingston Hose Company No. 2, Cokey Hose Company No. 4 and Lockwood's Steam Fire Engine Company No. 1 reported members elected and their confirmation was laid over under the rule.

The Corporation Counsel submitted an opinion in relation to the proper amount to be charged by Inspectors and clerks of election for the various services required of them, as follows:

First meeting, to make list, must be one and may be two days.

Second meeting, revising and correcting list, must be two days.

Copying revised list, one day.

Revising and correcting list, one day.

Revising and correcting list, one day.

Revising and correcting list, one day.

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The copies may be and usually are progressing while the list is being revised and corrected, but as the revised and corrected list cannot be completed until 9 p. m. of the Saturday next preceding the election, changes being required to be made until the last minute, and as the copies cannot be made, or at least finished, until after the list is completed, it is evident that additional time must be allowed for that purpose. This additional time must be one day; for the election is held on Tuesday, the copies must then be ready for use, and there is but one working day between the election and the completion of the revised and corrected list. The filing of copies of the sixth section should be done on Monday immediately preceding the election, but this does not add to the time of any Inspector; it is but an additional duty to be performed on that day, which, with this option has already been allowed for the completion and certification of the copies.

Under the provisions of the Revised Statutes (Part 4 of Title 4, Article 4) the Inspectors, as soon as the poll is finally closed, must proceed to canvass the votes, and the canvass must not be adjourned or postponed until the following day, unless the Inspectors may be impossible to complete the canvass till after midnight, and I do not understand the law to require the completion of the statements of the canvass and the certification of them until the day after election; but even assuming that making and certifying the statements is a part of the canvass, and that all this can be completed on election day, other duties remain which may be performed on the next day, to-wit: making and working copy of said statements. It is therefore proper to allow two days, as is customary, for the services rendered on election day and in canvassing and in making statements of the canvass and a copy of the statements. But this is because a portion of the work is rightfully done on the day after election, and not because of any legal fiction counting one day as two. It is not allowable to charge for two days' services on election day—one for services as Inspector and the other for services as canvasser. By the express terms of the statute the Inspectors must canvass the votes; the canvass is a part of their duties as Inspectors.

By Section 45 in the same article of the Revised Statutes it is provided that the original statements, duly certified, shall be delivered to the Inspectors, or by one of them, to the Clerk of the City, and the Inspectors, or one of them, to the Supervisor, within twenty-four hours after the same shall have been subscribed. This can usually be done the day after election, and if it is then done no additional time can be charged for the service; but if the statements be not subscribed until the day after election, the Inspectors, or one of them, have twenty-four hours, which would reach the same hour the next day, in which to deliver the statements to the Supervisor, or one of them, on any other day of service. It is hardly to be supposed that more than one of the Inspectors would do this, as ordinarily one of them could perform the duty.

The ninth section of the registry law of 1872 prescribes that after the canvass of the votes the poll-list and the checked register shall be attached to the poll-list of Union avenue, and the poll-list of the City Clerk's office. If, therefore, the canvass be completed on election day the said filing must be done on that day, and no extra service of fifteen minutes be allowed by the Common Council.

On motion the resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That the City Clerk notify the Rondout & Kingston Horse Railroad Company to cause the removal of the Union avenue between O'Reilly and Prince streets to be made to conform to the existing grade established thereon, within thirty days; and if the same cannot be done within that time, to cause the same to be done at the expense of said Horse Railroad Company.

On motion the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Alderman Sahler the salary of the Corporation Counsel was fixed at \$1,000, to be paid from the beginning of his present term of office.

On motion of Alderman Cummings the Committee on Lamps, Posts and Lighting of Lamps were directed to report on the petition for street lamps on the old Wilbur road to the next meeting of the Common Council.

Alderman Canfield offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chief Engineers of the Eastern and Western Fire Departments be paid \$100 each for expenditures incident to the office for the current year of 1874, and that no refunding be made for extra service of fifteen minutes be allowed by the Common Council.

Alderman Sahler moved that the resolution be laid on the table. Carried, as follows:

Ayes—Aldermen Sahler, Cullerton, Bray, Madden, McGivney, Bug, Freilweh, Whitaker, and the deciding vote of the Mayor—9.

Nays—Aldermen Overbaugh, Shufeldt, Cordis, Flynn, Canfield, Derrbenbacher, Tobly, Cummings—3.

On motion of Alderman Madden the Common Council proceeded to ballot for Alms Commissioner from the Eighth Ward, with the following result:

First Ballot. Second Ballot.

Thomas L. Johnston.....	9	11
James Plough.....	8	7
S. Paulding.....	1	1

Thomas L. Johnston was thereupon declared appointed Alms Commissioner from the Eighth Ward.

On motion of Alderman Sahler the Common Council proceeded to ballot for Health Superintendent, with the following result:

First Ballot. Second Ballot.

Wm. D. Beadle.....	7	6
S. D. Paulding.....	6	7
Tammany.....	1	1
Sahler.....	1	1
Crook.....	1	1
Plough.....	1	1
Blank.....	1	2

Wm. D. Beadle was thereupon declared appointed Health Superintendent.

Adjusted.

Alderman Overbaugh moved that the opinion be received and placed on file.

Alderman Gross moved as an amendment that it be published in the official papers of the city. Carried, as follows:

Ayes—Aldermen Sahler, Cordis, Cullerton, Bray, Madden, Flynn, McGivney, Canfield, Derrbenbacher, Cummings, Freilweh, Gross, Whitaker—13.

Nays—Alderman Overbaugh, Bug, Tobly—3.

Alderman Overbaugh's motion as amended was then adopted.

On motion the report of the sewer commission was laid over till the next meeting of the Common Council and made the special order immediately after reading the minutes.

Alderman Freilweh offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Streets cause the removal of the Union avenue between Richard Lamb in North Front street, between Smith Acker's (or Sleight's) store and Washington avenue; and to issue a notice to the following property owners on Washington avenue to lay that portion of sidewalk where there is no flagging with five feet of concrete, within thirty days; and if the same cannot be done within that time, to cause the same to be done at the expense of said property owners. It is therefore proper to allow two days, as is customary, for the services rendered on election day and in canvassing and in making statements of the canvass and a copy of the statements. But this is because a portion of the work is rightfully done on the day after election, and not because of any legal fiction counting one day as two. It is not allowable to charge for two days' services on election day—one for services as Inspector and the other for services as canvasser. By the express terms of the statute the Inspectors must canvass the votes; the canvass is a part of their duties as Inspectors.

By Section 45 in the same article of the Revised Statutes it is provided that the original statements, duly certified, shall be delivered to the Inspectors, or by one of them, to the Clerk of the City, and the Inspectors, or one of them, to the Supervisor, within twenty-four hours after the same shall have been subscribed. This can usually be done the day after election, and if it is then done no additional time can be charged for the service; but if the statements be not subscribed until the day after election, the Inspectors, or one of them, have twenty-four hours, which would reach the same hour the next day, in which to deliver the statements to the Supervisor, or one of them, on any other day of service. It is hardly to be supposed that more than one of the Inspectors would do this, as ordinarily one of them could perform the duty.

The ninth section of the registry law of 1872 prescribes that after the canvass of the votes the poll-list and the checked register shall be attached to the poll-list of Union avenue, and the poll-list of the City Clerk's office. If, therefore, the canvass be completed on election day the said filing must be done on that day, and no extra service of fifteen minutes be allowed by the Common Council.

On motion the resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That the Chief Engineers of the Eastern and Western Fire Departments be paid \$100 each for expenditures incident to the office for the current year of 1874, and that no refunding be made for extra service of fifteen minutes be allowed by the Common Council.

Alderman Sahler moved that the resolution be laid on the table. Carried, as follows:

Ayes—Aldermen Sahler, Cullerton, Bray, Madden, McGivney, Bug, Freilweh, Whitaker, and the deciding vote of the Mayor—9.

Nays—Aldermen Overbaugh, Shufeldt, Cordis, Flynn, Canfield, Derrbenbacher, Tobly, Cummings—3.

On motion of Alderman Madden the Common Council proceeded to ballot for Alms Commissioner from the Eighth Ward, with the following result:

First Ballot. Second Ballot.

Thomas L. Johnston.....	9	11
James Plough.....	8	7
S. Paulding.....	1	1

Thomas L. Johnston was thereupon declared appointed Alms Commissioner from the Eighth Ward.

On motion of Alderman Sahler the Common Council proceeded to ballot for Health Superintendent, with the following result:

First Ballot. Second Ballot.

Wm. D. Beadle.....	7	6
S. D. Paulding.....	6	7
Tammany.....	1	1
Sahler.....	1	1
Crook.....	1	1
Plough.....	1	1
Blank.....	1	2

Wm. D. Beadle was thereupon declared appointed Health Superintendent.

Adjusted.

On motion of Alderman Sahler the Common Council proceeded to ballot for Alms Commissioner from the Eighth Ward, with the following result:

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ULSTER

CAYUGA N.Y.

CO. KINGSTON

Delaware River

Hudson River

Shawangunk Mountains

Kingston

Poughkeepsie

Newburgh

Middletown

Port Jervis

Milford

Unio


Greenville Lake

Malvern

Hamsey

Alleghade

FRIE




RAILWAY

EASTERN DIVISION AND BRANCHES

The direct and popular Route from all parts of
OHIO AND ULSTER Counties to
NEW YORK CITY.

And the great through route to Buffalo, Niagara
Falls, Chicago, Cincinnati, and
all points WEST.



Time Table of Walkkill Valley Railway.

Foot effect Monday, January 12, 1874.

EASTWARD TRAINS.

	174	170
Dep. Kingston,	7:15 a.m.	8:40 p.m.
" Whiteport,	7:57 "	8:59 "
" Rosendale,	7:59 "	9:00 "
" Springtown,	7:47 "	8:58 "
" New Falls,	7:37 "	8:47 "
" Forest Glen,	8:03 "	9:20 "
" Gardiner,	8:12 "	9:25 "
" New Hurley,	8:19 "	9:34 "
" Shawanguni,	8:36 "	9:44 "
" Waliden,	8:57 "	10:00 "
" Montgomery,"	8:47 "	10:30 "
" Beaver Dan,	8:50 "	10:30 "
" Newtown,"	8:57 "	10:30 "
" Campbellhill,"	9:05 "	10:34 "
" Kipp's,"	9:13 "	10:40 "
Arr. Goshen,	9:20 "	10:40 "
" New York,"	10:40 "	10:50 "

WESTWARD TRAINS.

	175	177	179
Dep. New York,	6:50 a.m.	8:30 p.m.	
" Goshen,	11:20 "	6:00 "	7:40 a.m.
" Kipp's,"	11:28 "	6:07 "	7:52 "
" Campbellhill,"	11:45 "	6:16 "	8:00 "
" Newtown,"	11:54 "	6:27 "	8:10 "
" Beaver Dan,"	12:02 p.m.	6:28 "	8:20 "
" Montgomery,"	12:12 "	6:35 "	8:30 "
" Waliden,"	12:24 "	6:45 "	9:07 "
" Shawanguni,"	12:34 "	6:54 "	9:17 "
" New Hurley,"	12:42 "	7:00 "	9:27 "
" Gardiner,"	12:52 "	7:11 "	10:10 "
" Forest Glen,"	1:02 "	7:21 "	10:22 "

and our best judgment has been exerted in selection of styles, varieties and adoption to the needs of this vicinity.

Every advantage to be gained from buying for Cash, and in discounts and differences on time bills, has been realized by us on these invoices, and as the old axiom "Goods well bought are half sold" is still a truism, we count on an active and satisfactory trade.

The practice of our firm in regard to marking profits is generally known, but we reiterate it here, as aiming for a large trade at small advances and quick returns, rather than the old style of full profits, moderate sales, extended credits, and old goods held for original prices.

In the line of *Corsets*, we deem ourselves specially fortunate in having made almost an entire clearance at our annual stock taking (March 1st), and thus are not encumbered with old patterns, or hampered by necessity of sale of last year's goods at actual loss, but can offer our friends entirely Fresh goods at prices now current. These goods are not bought in lots at few places, but culled from every leading stock in New York City that holds out an attraction or makes an extra inducement on price; and for variety, desirableness and cheapness, they are unequalled in this city.

SPRINGFIELD, 121
" Bessantville, 121
Whitport, 123
Arr. Kingston, 125

7:31
7:31
8:03
8:15

11:30
11:45
11:45
12:05

RECAPITULATION:

LEAVE KINGSTON, 7:15 A. M. 5:40 P. M.
ARRIVE NEW YORK, 11:45 A. M. 8:15 P. M.

LEAVE NEW YORK, 5:00 A. M. 12:05 P. M.
ARRIVE KINGSTON, 12:50 P. M. 8:15 P. M.

"A" train will leave Goshen on Sundays on arrival of Main Line Train "Sunday Special B" for Kingston, making the running time of Train 175.

Train 176 will run daily, and other Trains will run daily except Sundays.

J. H. JONES, Gen. Supt.

N. Y., K. & S. R. R. TIME-TABLE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

TRAINS GOING WEST

STATIONS.	A.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Rondout.....	leave 7:30	7:30	4:09	12:30
Kingston Junction.....	7:58	2:30	4:12	12:43
Ward.....	8:15	2:47	4:23	12:50
Stony Hollow.....	7:17	2:42	4:24	1:10
West Hurley.....	7:57	2:50	4:27	1:30
Beverly.....	7:41	2:50	4:32	1:35
Brooks' Crossing.....	7:50	3:11	4:34	
Drive Bridge.....	7:56	3:20	4:36	
Shokan.....	8:00	3:45	4:37	
Boiceville.....	8:04	3:54	4:38	
Mount Pleasant.....	8:18	4:10	4:48	
Phoenicia.....	8:23	4:21	4:49	
Fox Hollow.....	8:24	4:21	4:50	
Shantaken.....	8:45	4:41	4:46	
By Indian.....	8:57	4:53	4:57	
Pine Hill.....	10:08	5:03		
Sunnyside.....	10:18	5:15		
Gridlin's Corner.....	9:30	5:33		
Dean's Corner.....	9:44	5:44		
Scyll's McCarren.....	9:51	5:51		
Holtsville.....	10:57	6:04		
Watson's Plains.....	10:57	6:07		
Loxbury.....	10:14	6:18		
Moresville.....	10:31	6:32		
Canastota.....	10:51	6:50		

Trains Nos. 1, 3, 6 and 7 will run daily, Sundays excepted.

"Trains do not stop.

"Trains stop when flagged.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	A.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Stamford.....	leave 6:30	1:30		
Moresville.....	6:40	1:40		

usually come to measure and attractive, and it will afford us pleasure to show you these Goods at your earliest convenience.

John R. Stebbins & Co.

**A. W. BRODHEAD,
L. B. VAN WAGENEN,
A. N. BARNES.**

Stratton's.....	17 26	7 26
Hackettville.....	12 28	12 28
Kelly's Corners.....	7 44	2 34
Beebe's Corners.....	7 44	2 35
Griffin's Corners.....	8 10	2 57
Samuel.....	18 23	3 06
Trine Hill.....	8 38	13 18
Big Indian.....	6 30	9 00
Shandaken.....	9 02	9 10
Fox Hollow.....	6 52	9 15
Phoenicia.....	1 15	9 32
Mount Pleasant.....	7 25	9 41
Bovilleville.....	7 45	9 53
Shokan.....	6 02	10 02
Oliver Bridge.....	5 08	10 07
Greenville Crossing.....	5 20	10 15
Heaverkill.....	5 35	10 26
Went Hurley.....	5 53	10 38
Stony Hollow.....	5 01	10 40
Kingston.....	5 21	11 03
Kingston Junction.....	5 30	11 05
Rondout.....	5 49	11 20
Trains Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8 run daily Sundays excepted.		

[†]Trains do not stop.
[‡]Trains stop only when daggled.

THE GREAT AMERICAN COFFE

The best of all coffee is clear as amber, extracts all its strength; retains all its nutritious aroma. The best thing ever offered. Price 42¢ sent to any address. Call at, see it in operation or send for illustrated circular. Territorial rights for sale. DE WITT N. BROWN & CO., 675 Broadway, N. Y.

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S.S.D.
S.S.D.

FLORENCE

The Long-continued Suit of the FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE CO. against the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker Companies, involving over \$350,000.

It is finally decided by the Supreme Court of the U. S. in favor of the FLORENCE, which alone has broken the Monopoly of High Prices.

THE NEW FLORENCE is the only machine that sews backward and forward, or to right and left. Simplest—Cheapest—Best. Sold for Cash Only. Special Terms to China and Dealers.

FLORENCE, MASS.
April 14, 1874.

RONDOUT POST OFFICE.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

Albany, 8:40 A. M.; 1:30, 7:45 P. M.	
Albany Wat. 10:15 A. M.; 7:45 P. M.	
Rifton, 11:00 A. M.	
N. Y., K. & S. R. R., 5:15 P. M.	
CLOSE.	
Albany, 10:15 A. M.; 5:40 P. M.	
Kingston, 6, 11 A. M.	
N. Y., K. & S. R. R., 8 P. M.	
Rifton, 1 P. M.	

TIME-TABLE FERRY BOAT LARK.

LEAVE RONDOUT.

A. M.	
6.50 Up Po'keepsie Special.....	7.20
8.00 Down Express train.....	8.29
9.15 Down Special.....	9.44
10.40 Up Express train.....	11.13
12.40 Down Express train.....	12.19
P. M.	
1.35 Up Express train.....	2.09
Down Po'keepsie train.....	2.4
9.45 N. Y.	

The Highest Medical Authority of Europe say the strongest Tonic, Purifier and Decobstrant known to the medical world is

JURUBUBA

It arrests decay of vital forces, exhaustion of the nervous system, restores vigor to the debilitated, cleanses vitiated blood, removes vesicle obstructions ~~sent~~ directly on the Liver and Spleen. Price in a Bottle. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt-
St., New York. *Advert*

SPORTSMAN'S WARHOUSE.

EDWIN S. HARRIS,

(Late COOPER, HARRIS & HODGKINS,
Importer and Manufacturer of
RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS, GUN
MATERIALS AND SPORT-
ING ARTICLES,
M30w12 177 Broadway, New York

5.00 No train
6.00 Down train
7.00 Up Express. 7.25

LEAVES THUNDERBOLT
7.20, 8.29, 9.45, 11.13 A. M.; 12.20, 2.09
3.15, 4.30, 5.30, 6.3 2 P.M.

W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye

is splendid, never fails. Established 37 years.—
Properly applied at Batchelor's celebrated Wig and
Toupee Factory, 16 Bond Street, New York.

W. A. Batchelor's Alaska Seal Oil

for the Hair. The best Hair Oil in use.

W. A. Batchelor's Dentrifice

for beautifying and preserving the Teeth and
gums and deodorizing the Breath.

W. A. Batchelor's New Cosmetic

Black or Brown for fixing the Hair, Whitens or
Mounts it vout greasing them. Sold whole-
sale and retail at factory, 16 Bond Street, New
York, and by all druggists. Ask for them. A254